Partly cloudy; fresh southeast winds.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

MR. GIBERT DROPS HIS CHARGES

AGAINST HIS WIFE,

VOL. LXI .-- NO. 50.

And So Senor Don Manuel Del Pilar de Sagra Marin Gets No Chance to Testify for Madame-She Says that She Wished to He Happy as Other Women Are, and Was Bisappointed - Her Husband Testifice that He Was Never Unkind-No Questions About His Habits - Care Closed.

The case of Gibert agt. Gibert in the Court of Common Pleas resterday took an unexpected turn. This was when Lawrer Shepard, for the defence, rested on the evidence of Audinet Gibert and Trustee W. M. Fliess of the Gibert state and made no effort to prove the charge of adultery made against Mrs. Gibert in the defendant's pleadings. This turn prevent-ed Mr. Townsend, for the plaintiff, Mrs. Gibert, from cross-examining Mr. Gibert on anything but the evidence in hand, and nething was brought out concerning Mr. Othert's doings in his atelier and his habits, to which Mrs. Gibert objected so strenuously. Mr. Townsend made one more fort to bring out these features of Mr. Gibert's Parisian life by offering to introduce evidence taken by the commission in Paris

two years ago. This was not allowed.

The court room was filled a half hour before the rase was called for the third day of trial. The box in the right-hand corner was choked to the guards, all seats in the body of the room were occupied, and around the doors and in the rear was a mass of Court House loungers with an occasional sprinkling of well-dressed

Not one of the parties interested and none of the lawyers was present when the court crier's obligate announced Judge Bischoff's arrival. A moment later Mrs. Gibert came in

arrival. A moment later Mrs. Gibert came in with her lawyer, Mr. Townsend.
She wore the same blue dress, blue cloak, and yellow straw hat, and looked well prepared for asother siege of interrogations. She carried a white rose from a bunch of roses afterward distributed to the reporters. After Mrs. Gibert came Mr. Manuel del Pilar de Santa Maria, dressed in black and carrying a silver-headed umbrella, and his friend, Mr. Mason Carnthean stopped to shake hands and exchange smiles with Mrs. Gibert. Her father, Mr. Logar Reed, came in just before Mr. Audinet Gibert, his brother, Mr. Frederic Gibert, and Lawyer Shepard. The Giberts, who would resemble each other if Audinet had Fred's learnt and Fred had Audinet's very white lace, sattogether. For that matter, all were very close together, because the crowd had edged tham up close to the rall.

There was the same Parisian touch to the picture when Mr. Townsend called Mrs. Gibert to the winces stand to resume the redirect examination.

"Now Mrs. Gibert." said Mr. Townsend.

porture winces stand to resume the redirect examination.

"Now, Mrs. Gihert," said Mr. Townsend, reading from a letter. "in your letter to your husband dated Paris, Jan. 3, 1888, you say:

"Imust write you a tew lines, my dear Andre, if only to terry on how hit and unserable fam. I don't want to suffer bey or complain, but things cannot go on as they have, onlies you want to kill me. I am so it that I cannot est. To night I took some bread and milk for dinner, the consequence of which was that manular cemarked, at the table, that if I were going to take so little at meals that she gad better dine ed., as it would cost test. "I cannot go on. In pity sake have her wo home. These dieadful uninterproped tele steen as iteratily alling me. I am not writing in a ni of bad humor lo-night, but after months of suffering. They have made a very different woman of me. I want out to know that, at range on essentiaged in spite sold to know that, at range on essentiaged in a price how it seems as though a veil had been litted from my eyes.

"Were you ill at that time?" Mr. Townsend

"Vere you ill at that time?" Mr. Townsend asked.
"Yes, very ill. I was so ill that I could not

eal."
Q.-You say that "these dreadful uninterrupted tetebelies are stilling me." What did you mean by that?
A.-kamina and I had daily accress I am very fond of
fee and very drivated to her, but we could not awood
the budy quarrels.
Q.-Durant results with my mother in my life.
Q.-You say in this letter, "I want you to know that,
frange as it seems, and in spite of all, that I love you."
What did you mean by that? liere Mrs. Gibert's lips trembled and hereyes filled with tears when she replied:
"I meant that in spite of all his horrid habits and the miserable life he made mo lead. I loyed him still. I was very fond of his mother and very fond of the boy when he was younger.

Q-what did you mean when you said "Now it looks as though a veil had been lifted from my eyes?" A.—I meant that it occurred to me that it I had exercised more patience i might have made him better and led a happier life. Instead, I was ill-tempered and quarrilled with him. "I wrote those letters in the white heat of despair." Mrs. Gibert said in reply to other destions concerning the letters.

Guestions concerning the letters.

"I was living alone and was o miserable. My heart was broken, and my whole life seemed gone to rack and ruin."

She said that it was but two months after she met Mr. santa Maria that her husband secused her of intimacy with the Colombian. Then she told her husband that she would go back and live with him any moment when he would agree to give up his beastly habits and let her have a child.

O what did

Q.—What did you mean by saying further on in this leter: Audie, I have been well published believe me"? Meler: "Audie, have been well punished, believe me?"
A—I meant punished by the condition of my mind.
My nerves were gone and I was so wretched,
Q—in your letter of October, 1888, to your husband
vas ay; "How sweet of you to write again, Audie."
Did that express your feelings? A.—Evidently,
Q—for say: "If there was a breeze last night it was
alimp fault." What did you mean? A.—It was a conberti distinctly.

Q-What did you mean in your letter of May 8, 1887.

by the phrase. Your awest long letter came yesterday.

1 Was so grad to Lear from you? Did that express your
ferings: A - Yes.

Q-Sas Mr. Santa Maria visiting you at this time?

A-Yes away.

Mrs. Gibert then answered affirmatively questions whether she was sincere in phrases in several letters such as "do write me soon," decome over in October." Yours affectionately, kc. Lawyer Shepard's ears pricked up when Mr. Townsend asked:

Q-What did you mean in the letter of Dec. 24, 1887, when you may, I what you would come over so much hat lear there is no hope of my what being granted for the young did that you will the world. A -i meant in a meany may.

forcid then you in the world." A.—I meant in a meany way." Mr. Shepard asked.

In a money way?" Mr. Shepard asked.

In a money way?" Mr. Shepard asked.

In a money way?" Mr. Shepard asked.

That was before he threatened to starve her out." Observed Mr. Townsend.

4.—It is a fact that under the rules of the Catholic Church a marriage can be annuited if one of the parties refuses to have a child.

4.—It is a fact that under the rules of the Catholic Church a marriage can be annuited if one of the parties of the start of the

When the name of Mr. Santa Maria was brought out again. Mrs. Gibert said that prior to the discussion on the steamer L'Amerique, in Sentemer, 1885, her husband never intimated that she was unfaithful to her marriage yow. She believed in him and thought him a senteman until she found, to her bitter cost, that he was not. The "haby" letter was then read by Mr. Townsend, as follows:

Ny hear annie, i cannot change my mind or under-Sylear Annie I cannot change my mind or under-tarche responsibility of baving a child. I told you have been submitted to be been my mind of under-tarche responsibility of baving a child. I told you have remain. If it makes you unhappy, I am sorry for you. Yours after the nately.

This letter was sent by Mr. Gibert to Mrs. dibert according to the copy agreed upon in

Gibert according to the copy agreed upon in the ateliar.

Two letters were read by Mr. Townsend. One dated New York, March 30, 1888, written by Gibert to his wife read:

Dras. Hart I shall be delighted to have you photographed and see how you have fattened out on your translated and see how you have fattened out on your translated was a trip to America. There is nothing new ser, but church going. Are you converting or have you been church going. Are you converting or have you been church going. Are you converting or have you been church going. Are you converting or have you been church going. Are you converting or have you been church going. Are you converting or have you here.

Some Sant Silver of the copy of the church going to the converted by the abbet. With love from manner. The other letter dated New York. Sept. 31. 1863, referred to a change of bankers in Paris and concluded:

by Jon and intend leaving Paris permanently? I think it would be a good idea. The idea of your bothers to get anything for me. Nevertheless, it was very laid of your Adectionately, Arbita.

Mrs. Gibert available.

Mrs. Gibert explained that on the Austrian tory she had purchased a small present for learning the she suddenly asked again for the date of a letter written by her from Paris, and then told that it was Aug. 31, 1888, said;

Lieppe in a same of those curious coincidences the aub A -A very old man,

but and in New York; Gibert wrote to her er; weary I was now you the abby a physiciant

MORE LETTERS TO A HUSBAND | when you come, Andie, and I think you will not accuse me of equatting in that direction. Affectionately,

"You spoke about a discussion on the steamer L'Amerique concerning his use of optum and his bad habits. Did these habits centinue from early in your married life?"

Mr. Shopard raised an objection, but before he had finished Mrs. Gibert had answered "Yes." By the way, the objection was sustained. A letter was read, dated New York, Feb. 10. 880, and addressed by Mr. Gibert to Dear 300. It referred to drafts sent, and con-judged:

cluded:

As you are going to leave Paris, Clement can take care of the "Arabian Nighta." Tell him how many volumes there are, and in take good care of them. Be a good girl. Affectionately.

The receipt of the photograph which Mr. Gibert had requested from his wife was necknowledged in a note dated New York, Dec. 20, 1888. He writes:

Dian Boo: I am as rude as ever in answering your letters. Vour hat two letters were very charming. If the photographer had known how many postures you not think it would be best to have the next meeting at your nothers. We don't fight through the mails, at well a facctionately.

In 1800 Mr. Gibert was in Paris. On July 4.

we 7 Affectionately. Apple.

In 1800 Mr. Gibert was in Paris. On July 4 of that year he sent this note:

Draw Annet Your messanger asked me for a photograph, which I gave her from my collection. Faithfully yours.

graph, which I gave her from my collection. Faith-fully yours.

Mrs. Gibert said this was the first letter she ever received from her husband signed "faith-fully yours." In a noted dated Jan. I. 1891, he writes that he has stopped expecting replies from her and that she can suit herself about expecting replies from him. Later, he writes that she was always a sensible girl, and he hopes that she will feel kindly toward him.

Mr. Townsend here said that he had no more letters to offer, and asked the other side to produce any letters concerning any alleged improper relations between the witness and other men. After Judge Bischoff had sustained an objection to a question concerning a talk between Mrs. Andinet Gibert and Frederic Gibert at the Hoffman House, in 1889, Mr. Shepard began the re-cross-examination:

Q.—You said you were not well. When was your health and the services of the said the services of the said the sa Q.—You said you were not well. When was your health bad? A.—In 1856.
Q.—All through that year? A.—Yes.

The letter written by Mrs. Gibert to Mrs. Spencer Cowper. at Aix-les-Bains, dated New York, Sept. 3, 1885, was here shown. It was in a dead letter envelope, returned to "Annie." 13 Fifth avenue. Mr. Shepard asked: O. The avenue. arr. one part asked:
Q.—Do you remember any use of the letter written by
ou in October, 1888, to Mr. Othert which he called an
rim arainst you until after your use of the other leter (the baby letter). A.—Not in public, but he used it

ter (the baby tester). A —not in public, but he used it with his family.

Q—Did Mr. Santa Maria visit you after the separation from your husband. A.—Yes, that custom went on as usual. on as usual.

Mr. Shepard showed a letter, which was identified by Mrs. Gibert. He asked:

"Now. will you look at the Paris postmark?"

"Yes, it is Jan. 21, 1880," said Mrs. Gibert, with some show of anger.

"Why are you angry?"

"Because you are trying to lay a trap for me."

me."

"But there is no need of showing anger."

"You lost your temper several times and finally I have lost mine. I beg your pardon."

Mrs. Givert then explained that she frequently carried letters several weeks before posting because of her carelessness. In one letter she stated that she felt better when her husband was away. When asked if she meant this, she replied with much emphasis: "Jes, morally, physically, and mentally."

Mr. Townsend showed a small card chromo, which was part of the defendant's exhibit found in one of the wife's letters. It represented a monkey and a goat fighting, and bore the legend "A peaceful Christmas. May naught occur to put your monkey up." Mrs. Gibert said that she had sont her husband this card "because they were always fighting at home."

Mr. Shenard moved to dismiss the plaintiff's

Gibert said that she had sent her husband this card because they were always fighting at home.

Mr. Shepard moved to dismiss the plaintiff accomplaint, first because there was no cause of action, and secondly because the plaintiff had proved that her separation from her husband was upon her own insistence. She had proved the numbers to live with the defendant. She proved that upon her insistence an agreement was made that they should live apart perpetually, and that the defendant should pay her \$4.800 a year. No revocation of that agreement had been shown on the part of either.

Mr. Townsend in reply said that the plaintiff was in court to enforce that agreement. The motion was denied.

"Now." said Mr. Shepard, turning to his client. "the plaintiff having rested. I will ask Mr. Audinet Gibert to the witness stand."

Mr. Gibert pushed his way between the rail and the defendant and the delegation from Paris. He dropped into the witness chair and rested his chin upon his gloved hand as carelessly as you please. His face was an expressionless and his manner as indifferent as ever. Mr. Shepard said:

Q.—You have heard your wife's version of the conversation with you as to the separation between you? A.—I have.

Q.—Is that true? A.—It is not.

Q.—Out have beard your wife's version of the conversation with you say it A.—I did not.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I did not.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I said she could have \$3,600 a year continually? A.—I did not.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I said she could have \$3,600 a year. She wanted one-third of my income. He sides for a time! I paid her \$25 a month daring one winter.

Q.—These payments were made quarterly in advance!

Mr. Gibert then went on to state that his income had been reduced from time to time

A—believe they were.

Mr. Gibert then went on to state that his income had been reduced from time to time on account of money advanced him by the estate. In 1888 his income was nominally \$3,000, in 1889 it was \$8,000, with deductions for interest on debts, and it had kept at about the same figure since. Mr. Gibert said that, aside from the income to Mrs. Gibert, he had given sums ranging from \$50 to \$100 a month for the support of her mother.

Q—in May, 1883, 4d you say you would starve her out: A—I ertisting did not.

Q—Did you ever say anything unkind to her? A—I did not.

Q -ind you may thing said in the nature of a threat that Q - Was anything said in the nature of a threat that on would reduce her income? A - Certainly not. Q. - In Sentember, 1885, did you hear Mr. Santa Maria ay anything about going to New York f A - I saw him, ut did not hear him say a world about that trip.

Mr. Gibert said that he merely saw Mr. Sania Maria at that time in Paris at the railway station when he and Mrs. Gibert were on their way to the steamer.

Mr. Townsend started in hammer and tongs, after Mr. Gibert on the cross-examination, but

lailed to rattle him.

"Were you in a condition to remember what took place at that time." he asked.

"I was," replied the witness.

"When did you meet Mr. Santa Maria for the first time?" "When did you meet Mr. Santa Maria for the first time?"
"I object to that." said Mr. Shepard. "It is irrejevant."
"But I am trying to show that this man was not in a condition to understand his surroundings." said Mr. Townsend.
"Sustained." said the Judge.
"Did you ever see Mr. Santa Maria in your wife's apartments?"
I object," said Mr. Shepard.
"But I am trying to show—"
"Never mind; you must confine your questions to the direct evidence." said Mr. Shepard, and the Judge agreed with him.
"O,—Was your wife's statement true concerning the

Q.—Was your wife's statement true concerning the agreement made between you in September, 1885, on the steamer L'Amerique. A.—I have not read the

minutes.

Q.—You were present at the trial? A.—Yes, but I did
not hear everything my wife said.

Q.—Is your hearing good? A.—Yes, fairly so.

Q.—Did you ever tell your wife that you received an
income of \$15,000 a year? A.—I don't think I ever did.

Q.—What caused the reduction in your income? A.—
I drew more money than I was entitled to.

Q.—When did you last pay money to Mrs. Gibert?

A.—I paid her the last quarrer's income in April, 1891,
and have never paid her anything since except by
order of the law.

This closed the cross-examination of Mr. Gibert.

This closed the cross-examination of Mr. Gibert.

Trustee William M. Filess testified as to the various sums paid by the estate to Audinet Gibert. Mr. Gibert's income had shrunk from \$12,493 in 1893 to \$3,160.03 in 1892. This was because of advances previously made by the estate. Under cross-examination Mr. Filess said this had been done with the consent of all heirs and the co-trustees. When Mr. Filess stopped Mr. Shepard said:

"You do," said Mr. Townsend, "Well, I am supprised at that."

The crowd looked surprised and disappointed, but gathered fresh hope when Mr. Townsend offered in evidence the written testimony taken before the communision in Faris last year.

"Now, then." Mr. Townsend said. "these people have searched all through France to find something derogatory to the reputation of this woman and have failed. I want to say something about the way this case has been conducted. I never saw anything more contemptible in my life. I want this evidence introduced."

Mr. Shepard renewed his objection that the

In the problem of the control of the

which Judge Bischoff agreed to receive within ten days.
This closed the case for the present. Judge Bischoff will decide on the right of Mrs. Gibert to a legal separation, and a referee will be appointed to determine the amount of alimony. The day's proceedings were filled with surprises. Mr. Santa Maria was not called to testify, because the defendant's charge of adulters was not pressed; Mr. Gibert was not cross-examined as to his pictures and habits, because efforts to secure such testimony were ruled out.

Through cars to Chicago in charge of an attendant via West Shore Enlired, 10 A. M., Monday, Oct. 23, arriving in Chicago next atternoon.—44c.

SHOT HIS FICKLE EMILIE.

MAURICE DE CORNELISSEN THEN LAID HIMSELF DRAD AT HER FEST.

She Had Another Husband to Whom, After Fome Vacillation, She Had Ceneluded to Return - Two Pretty French Boys, One Dark, One Blond, Who Belonged Wholly to Neither Emilie Nor Cornelissen.

Less than two weeks ago a good-looking young French woman, with two pretty little ooys, rented a back room on the top floor of the French boarding house kept by Mme Thulllard at 218 West Sixteenth street. She said that she was Mrs. Emilie Alexandre and that her husband worked in Prince street, where he was usually occupied at night. She was a very quiet tenant and cooked her meals at home. Almost every day her husband called to see her.

There was also another man who came frequently, and he was known to Mme. Thuillard and to others in the house as Mr. Cornelissen. He was a fine-looking fellow, with brown hair. a blonde moustache, and a military bearing. He always seemed glad to see the children. and frequently brought them toys. Mrs. Alexandre explained that he was the father of the oldest boy, and that he paid her \$3 a week for taking care of the lad.

Yesterday afternoon the fine-looking man called shortly before 4 o'clock, and, after a conversation with Mme. Alexandre, shot her with a buildog revolver and then turned the weapon on himself. He was carried off, a corpse, to the West Twentieth street police station, and the woman is dying at the New

On the man's person were found a number of letters and a long article written for publication, in which the story of his own life and of his intimacy with the dying woman are told without reserve. Most of his statements. and especially those relating to his life in this country, have been verified by Mr. Louis Alexandre, the woman's husband, and others who knew the man.

He was "Count" Maurice de Cornelissen. and, according to his written statement, he was born in Paris on Dec. 23, 1862. His mother was a dressmaker, and was betrayed by a French nobleman, who deserted her. Later she met the Count Charles de Cornelissen, a Belgian nobleman, who fell in love with her and adopted her child. For some family reasons he could not marry her, but she adopted his name and lived on an estate near Tou called Les Rosiers. She also had a fine resi-

dence in Paris at 7 bis Rue Bayard. Maurice was educated by the Count at the Jesuit College at Vangirard and later at the college at Poitiers. When he left these places he said he wanted to go to sea and had many disputes with his mother, who desired him to enter the army. He persisted, however, and studied to enter the Naval Academy at Brest. studied to enter the Naval Academy at Brest, where admission was finally denied him because of his birth. After this failure he persuaded the Count to allow him to go to sea on a merchant vessel. He travelled for two years and then his mother persuaded him to leave the sea and to enter the Third Regiment of Beigian Lancers. He was there five years, and then fell in love with a young woman with whom he eloped to America, landing in this city in October, 1885. He had only a small allowance from his mother, and it was a hard struggle to support his wife and little boy, Maurice, who was born about a year later. He taught French in Boston, and worked as a photographer, and acted as a riding master in several riding academies. But gradually the woman's love began to wane, and there were quarries, and so he scraped together what money he could and all three returned to Europe.

In London he deserted his wife, after giving her some money, and took the child to his own mother. There were further family difficulties and in 1851, he returned to this country with little Maurice. He advertised for some one to take care of the child. One of those who answered the advertisement was Mme. Emilie Alexandre, who gave her name then as Emilie Chamard, and, said she was but 21 years old. She told him later that she had been married three months before to Louis Alexandre, but that he had so ill treated her that she could no longer live with him.

Cornelissen lighed the girl and engaged her to act as nurse for little Maurice. He hired a flat in West Sixty-third street, and the three went there to live. Cornelisses supported them on \$20 a week, which he received as Day for riding lessons which he gave at the Boulevard where admission was finally denied him be-

statin West Sixty-third street, and the three went there to live. Cornelissen supported them on \$20 a week, which he received as pay for riding lessons which he gave at the Boulevard Riding Academy. After a few months of this life Cornelissen agreed to marry Emilie if she would get a divorce. Six months after they had first met a boy child was born. It was Alexandre's child, but they named it René de Cornelissen and the adopted father grew to love it as he did his own. Maurice is golden haired, but Rine is dark, and both have grown to be bright children, who talk sweetly in nothing but French. Trouble came, and Cornelissen had to sell his furniture and seek work as a riding master in Philadelphia. Emile became till, and foctors' bills ate up all the money that was left. The father tried to make money as a travelling photographer, but he had poor success, and the hard times began to have a bad effect on the affection of Emilie for him.

Two months and he set up a photograph gallery on the Richmond road at Stapleton, S. I., and the little family went over there to live. Business was still poor, and a few weeks later Emilie left him, taking the children, and came to New York. Cornelissen traced her, and found that she had returned to her husband.

Business was still poor, and a few weeks later Emilie left him, taking the children, and came to New York. Cornelissen traced her, and found that she had returned to her husband. Louis Aiexandre, who is employed as cashier at the Hotel de Paventr. 134 Prince street. Cornelissen went into the restaurant to speak to her, and Alexandre asked him what he wanted.

"I want to speak to that woman," he said, pointing at Mine, Alexandre.

"You may not: she is my wife!" replied the cashier hotly.

"I don't care if she is," said Cornelissen. "I have known her for a long while."

Cornelissen was ejected. He saw the woman the next day, and after much talking persuaded her to return to Staten Island. He then wanted her to run away with him to Europe and marry him. But she refused and said she did not love him, and about two weeks ago she deserted him again.

Cornelissen gave up his establishment at Staten Island and came to this city. He got work as riding master at Durland's Academy and also did some odd jobs for a photographer named Dupont. He visited Emilie almost every day at her lodgings, where the two children were living with her, and he still tried to persuade her to leave Alexandre and go to Europe with him. She persistently refused, and on Tuesday he told her that if she would not come he would kill her.

The woman became alarmed at this, and on the following day went to Jefferson Market Police Court and secured a summons for Cornelissen, made returnable at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

When he called at 218 West Sixteenth street

the following day went to Jesierson market Police Court and secured a summons for Cornelissen. made returnable at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

When he called at 218 West Sixteenth street yesterday. Cornelissen had a package under his arm with toys for the children. He met Mme. Alexandre in the hallway as he entered, and greeted her pleasantly. Mme. Thuillard was there, too, and she says Mme. Alexandre held a paper in one hand. It was the police court summons. The landlady saw the two conversing, and discreetly retired. She had hardly closed the door when she heard three shots. She ran out and saw the man lying across the hallway on his back, dend, and the woman leaning against the wall, with blood streaming down her face. The bullet had entered under her left eye, and pussing around under the ear, had buried itself in the back of the neck. She gasped, and suddenly ran upstairs. She found the youngest child there, and picking it up rushed down stairs again. She tottered into the rear parlor and fell fainting on the softs.

Maurice, the 5-year-old golden-haired bey, had been playing in the yard. He heard the shots, and ran in to find his father dead on the floor. He looked at him, but did not understand it all. He smiled and said:

'Tapa s'est tud. Pouf! Pouf!'
Cornelissen shad shot himself under the loft eye. One of the letters found in his pockets was addressed to Mme. Lunon, 7 bis, liue Bayard, Parls. This is evidently the man's mother. There were two letters for Mr. Edouard Potit, 401 Broadway, and one letter for Mr. A. Nelson, lawyer, 234 Broadway. To Mr. Potit the dead man has intrusted the care of the children. The last ister was addressed to "Louis Alexandre, is lache (the coward!, Hotel de l'Avenir, Frince street."

This was opened by Coroner McKenna. It was written in French. It abused Alexandre, and announced that Cornelissen had written to the newspapers so that all the world might know his opinion of Alexandre. It also says that Alexandre isn't worth a bullet," and adds:

I kill Emily because she bas d

Adds:

I kilk Emily because she has deceived me most disgracefully, because it is my desire that she shall never again belong to you. Emily is my wife, and has lived with me as such for the past two years and a hast. Do you hear this? She has always given me her logs, and as to the haby, it is mina and bears my make, and

comes from me. I have never wanted to say anything because of Emily, but now you are fixed; and, besides, how will you ever be able to support and maintain my children f With all my hate and contempt. I say again that you are a lache. Maurica on Conserieses. THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE

This letter was written in a trembling hand, but the words could be plainly read. Mr. Alexandre was sent for, but he told Coroner McKenna that he had nothing to say. He admitted the main facts of Cornelissen's history, and then said he was going to the hospital to see his wife. The children were cared for last night by Mme. Thuillard, who says they are "little angels."

WEDDED AT 3 IN THE MORNING. Mr. Cornwell and Miss Allaire Accepted a

Challenge After the Theatre. RED BANK, Oct. 19 .- Millard Fillmore Cornwell and Mary Emma Allaire surprised their friends by getting married at the unusual hour of 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. Mr. Cornwell was a widower, 35 years old, with one child. He is one of the heirs of Jacob Weeks, the millionaire coal dealer, who died in New York some years ago, and, among other things, is a director in the Hoffman House corporation. Miss Allaire is a daughter of Edmund S. Allaire, an insurance agent. Mr. Cornwell had been courting her for some time.

Miss Allaire and two of her sisters had been attending the wedding of a relative in Connecticut, and were on their way home last Saturday. The younger sisters came home on the steamer Sea Bird, but Miss Allaire stayed in New York, and in the evening went with Mr. Cornwell, Mr. George Stewart, and Miss M. Herbert to see Harrigan's new play. "The Woollen Stocking." After having something to eat the party took the 11:45 P. M. train for

to eat the party took the 11:45 P. M. train for Red Bank.
On the train Mr. Cornwell met some more friends, and it was suggested in joke that he and Miss Allaire get married. The idea took amazingly, and when the train reached Red Bank the whole party went in carriages to Mr. Cornwell's house. A sister of the young lady to be married was sent for, and the Rev. Wilmer F. Herr, a Methodist preacher, performed the ceremony about 3 o'clock A. M. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Whitehall S. Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Noble. Miss M. Hierbert, George Stowart, and Wm. H. Little. A supper was served, and it was daylight hefore anybody left except the preacher. The bride's parents were notified about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. Early on Monday Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell left for Chicago.

HOME FROM HER HUNTING TRIP. Centeer Vesnylus Comes in for a Rest After

Blowing Up Two Dangerons Wrecks. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius returned esterday from a hunting trip, and now lies in the North River off West Thirty-seventh street. For about two weeks she has been hunting derelicts, those dead ships that haupt the ocean paths. In this cruise she found no derelicts, but she blew up two wrecks with

The first wreck was found off Barnegat, It was that of a three-masted schooner, and was resting on bottom in about five fathoms of water, and in a dangerous locality. A torpedo was fastened to the sunken schooner and set off by an electric wire. There was a vast upheaval of the waters a tremendous scattering of fragments and a mass of loose timber came to the surface and floated away toward shore. That was all that was left of that menace to navigators. After that the Vesuvius cruised to the surface and floated away toward shore. That was all that was left of that menace to navigators. After that the Vesuvius cruised about until she was struck by the great gale of Oct. 1.3 and 14.

Capt. Curtis thought it best to be on the safe side and ran in at the Dalaware Breakwater, and rode out the storm. He then but out again, and on Tuesday ran across the wreek of a boat which had been sent out to take the place of the Five Fathom Bank Lightship off Cape May, the lightship having been blown away in a gale. The substitute was wreeked in the recent gales, sunk in five fathoms. One of her masts projected above the water. This wreek was exceedingly dangerous, as it lay directly in the main channel. A torpedo was fastened to it, and it was blown up as the other ship had been. The Vesuvius then returned to this port, where she will stay to get coal and provisions and then go out on another hunting expedition.

A HARLEM FARM DEVASTATED.

Watch the Firemen at Work, James Strothers is building two five-story double-flat houses at 104 and 100 West 134th

beginning April 13 last. He was then discharged for alleged dishonesty, and the company refused to give him back the \$50 deposit he had had to make to get the employment. Under the agreement he had to sign he was to get back the \$50 when he left the service if no fault was found with him. One clause of the agreement which is full of the word "detec-tive," always printed with a big D. says:

The report of any detective to the company, or to any party or parties by whom such detective may be employed at any and all times * * * shall be final and conclusive evidence of any fact stated in said detectives arener. Judge Goldfogle pronounced this clause void and of no effect.

As the company on discharging Resen refused to give him his \$50, he sued for it. The
defence was that he "knocked down" fares;
and E. A. Whitney, now a Farkhurst society
detective, but formerly a spotter for the company, was one of the witnesses. The jury gave
a verdict for Rosen.

A \$100,000 FIRE IN YONKERS.

After the Firemen's Parade Was Over Deyo's Grain Elevator Began to Burn, YONKERS, Oct. 19 .- A fire started in Deyo's grain elevator at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. ust as the blennial parade of the Yonkers Fire Department ended. The flames spread, and soon covered a space of four blocks. Behind the elevator were stored many tons of coal and cords of wood, which caught fire. The entire fire department of the city attacked the fire, and were helped by members of visiting companies.
The United Gas and Improvement Comnany's office was a complete wrock when the fire was under control. Twelve families were forced to flee from their homes. Several lorses perished in the flames. The Westmin-ster Church was saved with difficulty. The house of Dr. Schopen caught several times, and the household affects were removed. An-drew Deyo's loss will probably reach \$100,000.

A Brother-in-law's Hunt for Evidence. Lillie C. Kelly is suing her husband. George T. Kelly, for absolute divorce, and her brother David Hamilton, a plumber of 1,415 Second avenue. New York, has been looking out for evidence. Last night be went with Gustave Devoe of 224 North Eighth street, Williamsburgh, to the Wellington Hotel, at Broadway and Dunham piace, and found Kelly threwith a woman. Kelly at once ran away. Kelly is a cigur drummer employed by the Foster-Hilson Company of Thirty-ninth street and First avenue, New York.

\$17,00 to Chicago and Return.

Last chance via New York Ontaric, and Western on Saturday, Jot. 21. Leave Franklip st. ferry at 9 & M., West 42d at at 9.15 A. M. Arrive Chicago 4:30 F. M. Sunday. Train runs both ways via Niagara Falia—Ada.

ROBINSON WANTS TO STICK.

DEFIES THE STATE LEADERS. To-night the City Clab Will Renominate Comptroller Myers in the Bellef Appar-

ently that He Will Run as a Third Candldate-Kempner Wants to Fill Up a Ticket The City Club folks believe Comptroller

Theodore W. Myers will accept the renomination, which they are going to give him in Cooper Union to-night. What interests them now is to know whether Henry C. Robinson, the Republican candidate, will withdraw in favor of Myers, or will stick. He wants to stick, and Patterson, Smith & Gibbs want to have him stick. This worries the Republican State Executive Committee. At their meeting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday they discussed it, and it was made very clear that Patterson, Smith, Gibbs & Co. would have nothing to do with the withdrawal of Robinson. No satisfaction, in fact, could be got out of them, and they evaded all efforts at conciliation. The up-country leaders believe that Robinson should be withdrawn and Myers put in his place; but the combine is stiff-necked. and remained so all day.

Mr. Burleigh of Whitehall hustled around town to see what could be done. He talked with Sabine Smith and Looking-Forward Bellany, and attempted to reach others, but everywhere he went he found the New York Repub lican county leaders with their heads in the air and hostile to any proposition looking to the withdrawal of Robinson, Mr. Burleigh after his tramp said that "it didn't look very favorable for the withdrawal of Robinson.

It looks, therefore, as if for the first time since the days of Roscoe Conkling and Chester A. Arthur, the country and city machines of the Republicans are to run their own campaigns separately. The county Republicans refuse to have their headquarters anywhere near the State bureau in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They have opened up a shop in the Grand Opera House. The State leaders viciously say they will awalt a comparison of results as between Chester Arthur and Jake Patterson

As for Mr. Robinson himself, he said yesterday: "I see no reason why I should withdraw. Neither the party nor good government has profited by coalition with independent organizations in the past. There is nothing in Mr. Myer's record or in any statement he has made that would prevent him from joining Tamman; Hail the day afterelection. He does not criticise Tammany's policy. So far as I can see the only dispute between him and Tamman; Hail the day afterelection. He does not criticise Tammany's policy. So far as I can see the only dispute between him and Tammany is over the patronage of his office. If the Republican Nominating Committee of the Committee of Thirty should think best for me to withdraw I would be willing to abide by its decision. My position is just this: If the Republican party thinks this everlasting ondorsing of Democrats for office is good policy, I am ready to step out. Personally I don't believe In ft. I've been in Republican politics here thirty years and I have yet to see any good come out of it. The matter of this nomination is nothing to me. I have accepted it, and I am prepared to stick if I don't get ten votes. Of course if the party says otherwise, why, I bow to it."

Until the announcement was made that the Bepublican State Committee favored the endorsement of Myers, Mr. Patterson was astride a rail. When he heard which side Brother Brookfield, and Brother Platt presumably, were on he promptly jumped off on the other side, and he's dead against Robinson's withdrawal. John Sabine Smith had unfortunately declared himself conditionally in favor of the withdrawal. He was in a dreadful state when he found how Patterson had jumped, and last night he wasn't certain where he stood. Of the district leaders who were seen. Frank Raymond said:

"The situation is ridiculous. Here a county As for Mr. Robinson himself, he said yesterday: "I see no reason why I should withdraw.

liaymond said:
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"The situation is ridiculous. Here a county convention meets and nominates a good man. Then just because Tammany sees lit to turn down one of her men, why the convention has got to pick him up and enforse him."

Billy Leary said: "We never made anything by endorsing a turned-down Democrat, and the last time we did it it cost the State ticket 20,000 votes. That year that many Democrats would have stayed home and not voted, we endorsed the man they wanted nominated and they came out and voted for him, but voted all the rest of the State Democratic ticket."

As to the unsit of the City Club's belief that Mr. Myers will run, Edmond Kelly of the club said yesterday:

James Strothers is building two five-story double-flat houses at 104 and 109 West 134th street. On the opposite corner is grammar School No. 80, which is attended by almost a thousand boys and girls. Next to the flat houses, and occupying half the long block, is one of Harlem's farms, from which the farmer makes a good living by raising three or four crops of vegetables during the seasons.

At noon yesterday a caroless workman upset a bottle of turpentine near a plumber's furnace, on the second floor of the new flat houses, and there was a fire in less time than it takes to say it. Within the next five minutes two engine companies, one truck, a fire patrol wagon, and about 700 boys swarmed about the burning building.

It was a rich treat for the boys to see the firemen smash everything before them with their axes and hocks. But to properly witness the spectacle they had to take possession of the truck garden. And they did. They broke down fences, and swarmed over everything within eye-shot of the firemen.

It took only a quarter of an hour to put out the fire, and the damage was not more than \$150-that is, the damage by fire. The farm is a total wreck.

FOR KNOCKING DOWN FARES.

You Can't Fire a Man \$50 Yourself Instead of Cansing His Arrest.

Harry Rosen of 202 Delancey street was a conductor on the Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery horse cars for about a month, beginning April 13 last. He was then discharged for alleged dishonesty, and the companion and independent county ticket. The administration of the City Club foliage, was not more than being the conference with the City Club foliage, and the demange by fire. The farm is a total wreck.

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Henry Weismann, the Anarchist, was asked if he had held a conference with the City Club about an independent county ticket. He admitted that he had, but said that he was "pledged to secrecy." The conference, it was learned, was about filling up a complete independent county ticket if Comptroller Myers agrees to run. The plan, it is alleged, is to place Comptroller Myers at the head of the ticket, put on some of the Populist candidates for Senators and Assemblymen, and fill out the rest of the ticket with Kempnerites and labor candidates.

District leaders of Tammany Hall said yesterday that considerably more than two-thirds of the total number of persons registered on the first two days of registration were Democrats. The efforts of the Republican leaders to get out their voters, they said, were meeting with poor success. Judging from the reports of the registration received at Tammany Hall yesterday, the politicians said, 65,000 would be no more than a fair majority for the county leads.

no more than a fair majority for the county

THE MATABELE WAR. A Rumor that Lo Bengula's Forces Have Defeated the British.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 19.-Kaffly rumors have

have defeated the British South Africa Com pany's column under the command of Capt. Raaf. Although no confirmation of the rumors can be obtained they have seriously affected can be obtained they have seriously affected the market.

London, Oct. 19.—Bider Haggard, the novellast and South African traveller, said to-day, in speaking of the war with the Matabeles:

"The fighting qualities of the Matabeles have never been tested by contact with a fighting race. Their warfare has consisted mainly of raids on inferior races. They are accustomed to the most brutal massacres. They kill men, women, and infants without distinction. They are so thoroughly savage that it is impossible for them to exist beside civilized people."

possible for them to exist beside civilized people.

Mr. Haggard talked at length of the best methods of fighting South African tribes. He thought that the Fort Salisbury and Fort Victoria columns now advancing upon the Matabeles ought to be supported by reserves who could be called to the front in case of reverses. The recent South African ware, he said, had shown that the initial error of the British was to underrate the enemy. This mistake had been made, he said, in the Zulu war and the Boer campaign, and each time with disastrous consequences.

Mr. W. B. Sage's Gift to Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19.-It has just becom

known that the anonymous benefactor who

donated the Zarneke Library of 13,000 volumes to Cornell University is Mr. William H. Sage, one of the trustees of the university and a son of the Hon. Henry W. Sage, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Chicago and Meturu, via Eric, \$18.00.

Last personally conducted excursion to Werid's Fair via Eric lines leaves Chambers at 10:16 A. M. Wednesday, Oct. 26. Tickets good ten days, with privilege of evurning via Niagara Fails.—de. LUCANIA BREAKS ANOTHER RECORD. She makes the Run from S ndy Hook to Dannt's Rock in 5 Days 14 Hours.

The Cunard steamer Lucania, which sailed from New York for Liverpool last Saturday morning, was reported off Brow Head, on the Irish coast, at 1:30 o'clock this morning. English time. That was about 8% o'clock yesterday evening, our time.

She passed the Sandy Hook Lightship, where the ocean voyage is said to begin, about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. The run from Brow Head to Daunt's Rock, the end of the

ocean voyage, is about three hours, She had taken about 5 days 10% hours in the run to Brow Head. This means that she has surely broken all records for eastward voyages, and may eclipse the westward record of 5 days 13 hours and 25 minutes, which she made on her second voyage to this port.

HIS PET SNAKE COILED ON HIS BODY.

Young Elsele Found Dend by His Own Hand-His Friends Killed the Sanke. Charles Eisele, an eccentric young man who worked for a down-town taxidermist, was found lying dead in his room in the tenement at 238 East Forty-sixth street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the janitor's son.

He had shot himself through the head with revolver, which was found on the had he his side. A pet black snake, about fourteen inches long, was coiled on Eisele's body Eisele used to carry the snake around in his coat pocket, and enjoyed the terror of the Eves of the neighborhood when he suddenly displayed it to them. He had had the snake for several months, and it appeared to be atto several months, and it appeared to be attached to him. He stept with it by his side or coiled on his body, and it never attempted to get away from him.

A boy friend of Eisele took the snake from its master's body yesterday and killed it in the street. Eisele had been having a good time with his commanions in the neighborhood on Wednesday night. He was 10 years old.

WAITED FOR EACH OTHER.

War Time Romance that Resulted in Marriage Atter Thirty Years,

LOUISVILLE. Oct. 10.-M. L. Henry of Macon. Ga., after waiting more than twice as long for a bride as Jacob served for Rachel, was rewarded by securing his sweetheart for a wife yesterday. The marriage was the result of an engagement which had lasted for thirty years. Henry was a Confederate soldier, and toward the latter part of the war was captured and sont to the prison at Rock Island, Ill. Miss Sallie Jesse and her sister, Mrs. Streng of Shelbyville. Ky., sent several packages of clothing to the prisoners, one of which fell to Henry. He wrote the ladies a grateful acknowledgment, and a correspondence began which ended in the formation of an engagement before they had ever met. When the war closed he visited Miss Jesse, but as he had no money and she had to support an old mother they put off the wedding until finally their mutual in-terest died out. Neither married, however, and not long ago Henry, who is now a well-to-do butcher in Macon, heard that Miss desse was alive and aumarried. He wrote to her that he was ready to carry out the engagement. She was willing, and they met here yesterday and married. Both are past 50.

CAUGHT ROBBING THE MAILS.

Morford Had Been sa Employee of the Post Office but Six Weeks, Josiah B. Morford of 243 West Thirty-seventh street, a negro clerk in the city department of the Post Office, was arrested at his home yesterday afternoon by Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and James, charged with robbing the mails. The theft was detected by decoy letters, which were mailed yesterday, and which did not get any further than the hands of Morford. In his room were found several letters which had been broken open, as well as the which had been troken open as well as the marked bills which had been put in the decoys. In his room was also a box addressed to "Charles Ohmeis, Schitz Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis." The detectives took the box to the down-town jeweiler whose name was printed on it, and he recognized it as a box in which he had mailed a pin of the "Union Boat Club" to Ohmeis. The pin was found upon Morford. Morford has been in the postal service six weeks, and came in without political backing, having passed the civil service examination. aving passed the civil service examination. le confessed his guilt yesterday, and was seld by Commissioner Shields in \$1,000 ball

to await the action of the Grand Jury. A WOMAN AND FOUR CHILDREN HURT. Burned by an Explosion of Illuminating and

Sewer Gas. A crowd of children were playing about the corner of Ridge and Delancey streets last night about 6 o'clock, when a loud explosion, like a cannon shot, sent scurrying away all but four. who, with one woman, were injured in the street. The explosion was caused by a mixture of sewer and illuminating gas being ignited in some way. A gas main ran along parallel to the sewer, and the gas had loaked through the sewer. One of the children must have dropped a match into the sewer through the manhole and caused the explosion. The can on the manhole was split into two pieces by the explosion. The injured were: Cohen, Rachel. 38, 92 Ridge street, bady shocked. Foster, Thomas, 8, 88 Ridge street, badds, legs. and ace burned. Gelb. Morris, 8, 80 Ridge street, face and hands

urned. Schwerden, Carrie, 7, 80 Bidge street, legs burned. Thier, Nathan, 0, 80 Bidge street, burned about head No one saw flames come from the manhole at the time of the explosion.

ROBBED OF \$15,000 ON A TRAIN. Texas Citizen and Others Loss Property

in a Pullman Car. Dallas, Tex., Oct. 18.-James T. Dargan. Vice-President of the Security Mortgage and Trust Company of this city, was robbed of a atchel containing \$15,000 in negotiable notes and bonds on a Texas and Pacific train between Dallas and Long View Junction, at an early hour this morning. He was en route to Dallas from Atlanta, and the satchel was stolen from his berth in a Pullman car while he was Other passengers were also robbed. One lost his trousers, another a values. Two drummers lost their shoes, and a preacher is reported to have lost an overcoat and a bundle of sermons. A. A. Judge, superintendent of the Pullman service in Texas, came over from Fort Worth to-night and was closeted with Mr.

INDIANS IN A TEN-DAYS' DANCE. Cheroken Strip Soldiers Ordered to Get

Ready for Possible Trouble GREYHORSE, O. T., Oct. 10.-On a high plateau west of here the Osage warriors are holding heir annual war dance, and have been joined by about 300 Cheyennes under fellow Bear, and several hundred Poncas and Otoes. They have been dancing now for four days and nights without intermission, and will keep it up for ten days or more, after which they will hold a grand feast. All the unruly Indians in the Territory are present.

The Osage agent has ordered them to stop the dance, but they pay no attention to him. The troops on the Cherokee strip have been ordered to be in readiness for trouble.

Pante is a bebool Building

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.- In one of the public school buildings in this city, three stories high, with only one narrow exit available. in which 600 colored pupils were crowded to gether, a panic occurred this morning through one of the children fainting and others raising a cry of fire. A mad rush was made for the a cry of fire. A mad rush was made for the doorway, where the frightened children became jammed in a heap and struggled and fought and trampled each other down after the manner of adults in a theatre panic. When the police, janitors, and teachers succeeded in disentangling the mass a considerable number of injured children were carried to the hospitals and to their homes, some of them, it is feared, fatally hurt. is feared, fatally hurt.

Calisaya La Hilla is ig All Respects the best preparation of Callanya - Ade

WILL IT END THE FIGHT

A Compromise Agreed Upon by Democratic Senators.

CONFERENCE WITH CARLISLE.

To Be Presented to the Senate Today if the President Favors It.

The Proposed Hill Repeals the Sherman Act, the Repeal to Take Effect Twenty, or, Perhaps, Fourteen Months from Date -Columne of the Seignforage in the Treasury, and the Issue, if Necessary, of \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 of Three Per Cent. Five-year Bonds - Senator Hill's Bold Course in Insisting on Some Change in the Rules by Which the Majority Could Legislate Has Tended to Hasten Matters to a Crists, and If the Deadlock in Broken Much of the Honor of Accomplishing It Will be Due to Him-The Baruncir-studded Traditions of the Seaate Likely to be Swept Away, ta Aug Event-An Interesting and at Times Exciting Debate in the Senate, in which Senators Hill and Butler Were the Chief Actors and Senator Palmer the Humorist,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.-All Washington be-

lieves to-night that the end of the silver fight

has been reached, and that a compromise has been agreed upon. In Senatorial circles, on both the Democratic and Republican sides, it is being said that the President has agreed to the compromise. This is all premature. The news is what is hoped for by the leaders, and they have been at work for it all day, but they are not responsible for the false assertion that it has become an accomplished fact in history. The Democratic Senators and the Administration were very close together all day, and early in the afternoon it looked very much as if the long talked of compromise was accomplished. The general belief that a compromise has at last been effected grows out of the fact that the steering committee of the Senate informally agreed to-day upon the terms of a measure which they think is almost certain to receive the support of the Democrats in the Senate. With a rough draft of this basis of agreement in his pocket. Senator Gorman, the Chairman of the steering committee, accompanied by Senators Blackburn, Gray, Cockrell. and one or two others, called upon Secretary Carlisie and laid it before him as an offering of peace from the Senate to the Administration. It cannot be learned definitely whether it met with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury or whether it was rejected. In the opinion of the Senators generally, and the members of the House, Mr. Carlisle intimated that the terms proposed were acceptable, and it was thereupon agreed to have Mr. Gorman present the bill in the

Senate to-morrow and have it adopted at once as a Democratic measure. On the other hand, Secretary Carlisle refused either to affirm or deny that the compromise received his endorsement, or, in fact, to say anything at all on the subject. Other members of the Cabinet profess to have no information, and it is necessary to await the de-

velopment of to-morrow to learn the truth. To-night Secretary Carlisic and several Demcratic Senators are in conference with the President at Woodley, and to-morrow the Cabinet will discuss the proposition. If it is abandoned, the President must take the responsibility. His approval is all that is needed now to get the Democrats together on the bill, but if they cannot have in advance the assurance of his support. be useless to attempt to get united action in

Evidence of the belief among the silver men to-day that a basis of compromise has at last been reached, is found in the fact that a recess was taken to-day without the slightest friction, the wheels having all been greased beforehand. Early in the day Senator Gorman, who has been Chairman of all the numerous party conferences of the past few days, had a long chat with Mr. Voorhees, after which notice was served upon Mr. Teller, the manager of the obstructionists, that the terms of a compromise measure had practically been agreed upon, and that if no opposition was made to a recess this evening it was quite probable that to-morrow's developments would bring about an understanding and an end to the long struggle. Accordingly, when Mr. Voorhees moved to adjourn this afternoon, no opposition was made, for the first time since the inauguration of the test of endurance was begun

week ago vesterday. If it turns out that the party managers in the Senate have at last agreed upon the terms of a bill to which the Administration will give its approval, much of the credit for the achievement will go to Senator Hill, who within the past few days has leaped into the front ranks as a party leader in the Senate. Mr. Hill's course in attempting to have the Democrats in the Senate get together upon a closure proposition, after which it would be easy to pass any bill which the majority should see fit to adopt, is regarded by Senators generally as the knife that is about to open the oyster. Public opinion was the hand that held that knife and Senator Hill guided it. Unfortu-nately, however, Senator Hill has not yet been able to unite his colleagues in support of his closure proposition, and probably will not be. made its record upon the question of closure in the Force bill fight two years ago. However. Mr. Hill's activity may bring the end in

the way of compromise. The compromise plan, it is understood, contemplates the repeal of the Sherman act. to take place in twenty months, although that period may be reduced to fourteen months, if the majority so decides. It contemplates the coinage of the seigniorage in the Treasury, and the issue, in case of necessity, of \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 of 3 per cent. five-year coin

At all events the issue is to be definitely restricted. It is well known that President Cleveland desires the repeal of the Sacraca net to take effect earlier than 1895, and would have it by June 1, 1804, if he could, while the silver men want the date shoved forward until after the close of the present Administration. Both sides, however, would undoubtedly be willing to make concessions in order to reach an agreement. To-night, as we have said, a compromise, as the result of such concession, looks very promising, but it is not at all certain.

Senator Hill's leap into a foremost place in the Senate has been almost theatrical and, it shows once again, as has been shown a thousand times in our history, how simple a thing it is for a man to achieve power and prominence, and even great fame, ly simply getting back to first principles and to sound logic and by advocating them at a time when others in public life are helplessly drifting into confusion and spending their time in hair splitting upon side issues which they magnify into the first importance

Noteworthy as Mr. Hill's performance is, it is nevertheless equally interesting and important to know that the particular thing he aims at seems unlikely to be arthured